

THE ALL-INDIA MANUFACTURERS' ORGANIZATION
BROCHURE No. 3.

VILLAGE INDUSTRIALIZATION

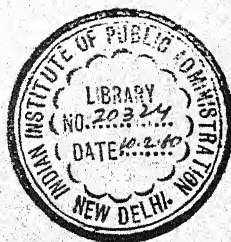
A Scheme for Developing Industries

By

Suitably Grouping Villages

By

SIR M. VISVESVARAYA, K.C.I.E., LL.D.



BOMBAY
1945

Re. 1/4

particularly for the use of village communities, in continuation of the booklet *District Industrialization Drive*.

If members of village committees, or rather intelligent leaders in the village group, work persistently for three or four months according to the instructions given in this brochure, they cannot fail to be effectively coached and to become familiar with the processes which lead to the growth of Industries.

The A.-I.M.O. is a non-political body. The regional Boards, Councils, Committees and other corporate bodies established under its auspices will be helping themselves and the people whom they represent if they carry on the prescribed work and activities in the spirit of self-help and discipline here indicated. This will be a great gain to the people and indirectly to the Government of the region as well.

To become familiar with the work they have to carry on, frequent and careful reading of the pamphlets including the present one, regular weekly discussions amongst themselves and the study and a thorough grasp of the needs of industries carried on their midst, or in their neighbourhood, will be necessary. Work on these lines will lead to increase of business activities, increase of products, growth of purchasing power and progressive social security. It will also automatically serve another important purpose, namely, the promotion of unity of aim and effort among the people of each village group.

Bombay, April 1945.

M. V.

VILLAGE INDUSTRIALIZATION

OBJECT OF THE SCHEME.—The experience in Bengal and in two or three other areas in British India, particularly during 1943-44, showed that if they did not change some of their age-old customs and modernize their business habits, the people living in rural areas and poorer classes in urban areas run the risk of not being able to maintain themselves in times of scarcity or famine. They should, therefore, be appealed to and awakened to strive to increase their daily income by every legitimate means in their power not only to be able to keep themselves alive in times of distress but also gradually to increase their earning or purchasing power and raise their standard of living.

For raising the standard of living several other activities in the economic sphere are also needed but industries are the most important. In all progressive countries a substantial share of their prosperity is mainly due to their industrial advance. In this country industries offer the best prospects because they have been retarded in the past and industrial progress has been long overdue. Happily also industrial development and activities at the present time are in great demand. It is, therefore, proposed that the very first move should be to help the village populations to learn to start and carry on rural industries.

Indian Institute of Public Administration

Indraprastha Estate, New Delhi

Acc. No. 20324

Class No. T2196x54/V829L

The book was issued from the Library
on the date last stamped. It is due back
within 15 days of its date of issue, if
not recalled earlier.

9 DEC 1975			
------------	--	--	--

In giving the first place to industries, it is not meant that enterprise and progress in agriculture, communications or other developments should be discouraged. These latter too may go on as usual. Wherever there are sufficient resources they too may be promoted; but industries are suggested at the beginning because whatever gainful activities have to be promoted will require money and talent; that is, money to employ persons, to purchase materials with or to erect buildings, etc., and energy and talent to carry on occupations efficiently. At the beginning it will be very difficult to find sufficient men and money for all the primary developments needed. The beginning should be cautious and hence industries of the kind which the village population can undertake is recommended as a first step in their advance.

If fair progress is made in industries, the citizens will develop progressive tendencies and as a result other developments too will automatically follow.

A wider object of the proposed scheme is to impress upon the people in rural areas the importance of increasing their capacity and skill in gainful occupations and to teach them the value of self-help and self-sufficiency.

2. ULTIMATE AIM OF THE PROPOSALS.—On account of the two wars within an interval of three decades and scientific progress, the world is changing rapidly; living conditions are becoming complicated and difficult. Communications have been amazingly quickened and people in many countries are revising their habits, improving their knowledge, and skill and capacity for productivity or service. It is, therefore, necessary that the rural population in this country also should fol-

low their example in self-improvement and self-sufficiency. If they do not do this, they expose themselves to mortal risks such as happened in Bengal a year or two ago, namely, of large numbers of people perishing for want of food, clothing and other necessities of life.

3. TWO BASIC MEASURES.—The proposals suggested in this pamphlet are confined to rural areas, and the two following measures should be treated as basic or necessary for making a beginning:—

The first measure to be undertaken is to group villages together so that the area and population of each group may form a convenient working unit. It will be presently explained that a group may consist of, say, an average of ten villages and a population of about 15,000. These figures may represent a comparatively larger village group but the size of an ordinary group will vary according to density or sparseness of population and other conditions.

The second step is to constitute a committee of about a dozen representative citizens in each village group. The smallest number of members of the committee may be seven. The committee members will be chosen by election by the population of the village group from year to year. In particular cases, the term of service of members of the committee may be extended to two or even three years. This committee should be made responsible for the industrial progress of the group of villages included in the unit.

4. FOUR MAIN AIMS OF THE SCHEME.—It is recommended that the following four developments, cons-

tituting among others the four principal aims of the scheme, should be taken up in each village group unit:—

(i) *Leaders' Responsibility for the Economic Safety of the Unit Area.*—The leaders and the more intelligent sections of the population in each unit area should work together and take upon themselves the responsibility for the economic safety and prosperity of the entire area. They should learn what progressive countries have learnt, that the prosperity of an individual citizen is partly dependent on the prosperity of his neighbours. In some cities in progressive countries the industrialists work together and help each other. They go to the help of an industry which may be in difficulty or distress, the feeling among them being that if one person failed in a group for want of such help others may share a similar fate. These unselfish practices which have become rare in this country should be cultivated in future. In other words, the spirit of social service, which is badly lacking, should be stimulated.

(ii) *Per Capita Income.*—The leading inhabitants of the unit area as represented by the committee should arrange for collecting statistics of income in the area. In the beginning statistics of income in the area from industries should be ascertained and also income from agricultural products. In this way the total income from industries and agriculture will be known and the income per head of population or income *per capita* can be deduced. In the first two or three years attention may be given to estimating *per capita* income from industries only. Later, that from agriculture and other occupations and services may also be included.

(iii) *Plan for Doubling Production.*—It is proposed to have a programme to double production from both industry and agriculture in five to seven years. Every unit area should have a programme of this nature but the rate of progress in production will depend on local conditions as regards money and energy available.

Every family or individual member of a family should strive his best to increase production of some commodity or other to secure this object. The programme of doubling production will constitute a target for a five-year plan for the area.

(iv) *Two Years' Food Supply.*—In various parts of this country rainfall is uncertain and famines and destitution are not infrequent. In these circumstances it will be wise for the people of each unit area to provide themselves in some form or other with a two-year supply of food, through the efforts of their committee members and their own. This cannot be arranged overnight but may take at the beginning three to five years of persistent effort on the part of the people and their committees to achieve. This would give them security of subsistence; otherwise, as already stated, they expose themselves to risks of destitution and danger.

In the Bengal province during the war, food supply, some of which was coming from Burma, was cut off, and war measures led to loss of purchasing power. Serious shortage of food supply followed which resulted in starvation and death to an appalling extent. Destitutes are pouring into Calcutta even to-day.

5. FIRST BASIC MEASURE—FORMATION OF A VILLAGE GROUP UNIT.—The first basic measure, as

already mentioned in paragraph 3, is mainly to create in every district village group units of appropriate size. The district should be divided into such units in order to facilitate the execution of measures recommended in the scheme.

The first step, therefore, is to define the number of villages and their population which should constitute a village group unit. Such a village group unit may consist of, say, 5 to 15 villages—more or less—containing a population anywhere between 12,000 and 20,000. The number of villages included in a unit area will depend on the manner the villages are distributed and the density or sparseness of the population. In sparsely populated areas, the number in a unit may go down to 5,000, and in thickly population units it may rise to 30,000. At the same time, a convenient centrally situated village should be chosen for the headquarters of the proposed unit. The choice of a centrally situated village in the group is recommended in order, that members from all parts of the village group may easily get access to it for weekly and other meetings. By popular consent the village group unit may be given the same name as that of the central village.

A British Indian district contains, on an average, about a million inhabitants distributed, perhaps, over 70 village group units of an average population of about 15,000 each.

Each village group unit should be treated as an independent self-developing area and its population itself should supply a group or committee of competent, shrewd and influential persons needed to look after its interests, even as the head of a family looks after the interests of all his family members.

It is hoped that when the proposals and their prospective benefits are clearly understood, the village populations everywhere will voluntarily seek to participate in the development work and share its advantages.

6. SECOND BASIC MEASURE—FORMATION OF A POPULAR WORKING COMMITTEE.—The second basic measure is to appoint a committee for the development of industries. Industries will be the principal work of this committee for the first three years. The committee should also take up other subsidiary activities such as supervision and regulation of agricultural production, conservation of a couple of years' food supply, education both elementary and vocational, etc. Such subsidiary activities should be taken up after the needs of industries in each group area have been properly provided for and not before.

The members of the committee will be elected once a year at first but, after some experience, a portion, say, a third of the total number may be replaced by fresh elections in each year.

The committee will elect its own Chairman and Secretary and it may appoint honorary workers and paid workers to help to carry on day-to-day duties. This sub-committee of workers may consist of three or four persons who may or may not be members of the committee.

The committee should collect the names of all persons who are willing and likely to support it by giving either money or personal service for its work. As will be explained later, a register of their names should be maintained in the office of the committee.

At the beginning there will naturally be much apathy and indifference to take up any new unaccustomed social responsibility or to give up unhelpful traditional practices. But these disadvantages will gradually disappear as the leading men of the village group become familiar with the objects of the movement and with the appointed procedure and rules, and begin to come into contact with practical problems. In due course they will learn to appreciate the advantages the scheme will confer and to feel a pride in doing service which will earn for them credit and appreciation of their fellow-residents in the village group.

It is only in this way that the people of a nation can qualify themselves for self-protection, development and leadership.

7. FUNDS AND SUPPORTERS.—For equipping and starting actual work connected with industries, sufficient funds should be collected to enable the committee to make a satisfactory beginning.

It should be possible to collect funds to the extent of, say, between Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000 for the day-to-day expenses, for payment to staff employed and generally for maintaining a clerk or clerks or the office of the committee. It should be possible to induce well-to-do or rich families in each village group to subscribe sums varying between Rs. 50 and Rs. 100 to provide the wherewithal required by the committee to begin this important work for improving the economic condition of villages within the group.

The next step would be to collect the names of all heads of families and workers who are willing to contri-

bute to the monthly and other expenses of the committee. A list of such names should be prepared and maintained. It might also be possible to get up a regular yearly subscription list of all heads of families who are willing to support the movement. Each of them should be able to subscribe not less than R.e. 1 per annum which is less than three days' wages of a single adult worker. This ought to give the amount of Rs. 1,000 required at the beginning, rising later to Rs. 3,000 or more. If more money is collected, more useful work can be done in the direction of increasing industries and multiplying occupations.

A committee room should be engaged in the central village and the committee with its elected Chairman should meet regularly, say, on a Saturday or Sunday, at least for a couple of hours, at any time of the day or evening convenient to them for discussing subjects and recording useful notes on industries in general and on local village industries in particular.

To the weekly meetings of the committee supporters and workers should be invited for discussion of problems connected with the internal progress of the village group and problems relating to new industries or extension of old ones or to take precautions to go to the help of industries which may be experiencing difficulties.

A list of supporters and workers, if properly maintained, will be invaluable for convening conferences whenever required or once in three months or six months or to discuss local economic problems or carry out measures which require large-scale co-operation and collective effort. Every group unit will benefit itself and

neighbours by creating and maintaining harmonious relations with one another.

8. EQUIPMENT.—The first question before the committee will be to consider the arrangements to be made to enable it to do its work effectively and also to carry on a drive or stimulus among the population with a view to increase industries as rapidly as possible. The committee's needs may be briefly referred to here:—

(i) A place or building for holding committee meetings and locating the committee's office with its Secretary and clerks.

(ii) Collection of statistics of existing industries in the village group unit; this may be entrusted to one of the clerks or honorary workers. The information may be first obtained from the headman of each village and later direct by the committee's own agents with the co-operation of the headman. The information first collected will be meagre. Particulars or details of new industries will go on accumulating with the growing activities of the committee.

(iii) General information of value for development work to be collected wherever it is obtainable, continuously recorded and made available to prospective industrialists and *entrepreneurs* who seek the committee's help.

(iv) Equipment for banking facilities to carry on industries. These will be useful for purchasing raw materials and paying wages of labour and meeting other expenses until the product manufactured is sold in the market and the sale proceeds become available.

According to existing practice, capital is often obtained from co-operative societies, private persons or financiers and not usually from banks.

(v) Adequate tariff protection to local industries to be made available by means of a Tariff Board to the same or similar extent obtainable in the Dominion of Canada or Australia. Government have recently assured the public that the interests of all industries, whether old or new, will be safeguarded through a Tariff Board.

(vi) Provision of technical or vocational training. This should be attended to by sending picked young persons to District or Provincial Training Centres. The persons so trained should be able to collect statistics and maintain proper accounts of industries. They should also be able to prepare an intelligent summary of progress of industrial activities in the village group.

(vii) A resting place or retiring rooms for the use of traders or tourists should be provided in the central village wherever there is a demand for them. Arrangements should also be made to provide temporarily more rooms for tourists who come for meetings or conferences whenever necessity arises. In countries like Switzerland and France, travel facilities are a source of income to the local population. Why should not similar arrangements be made to make travel facilities in this country also a matter of convenience to visitors to rural areas and at the same time a small source of income to village residents who provide them?

9. DRIVE OR CAMPAIGN.—A drive or campaign comes in almost as a third basic measure for industrialization. Once the village group is properly equipped, the

committee should commence intensive work and begin a drive for industrial development. The chief business of the members of the committee will be to visit villages and family homes and encourage persons likely to establish new industries and extend existing ones and thus rapidly guide the growth of the industrial movement.

(2) The fact should be brought uncompromisingly to the cognizance of our rural population that Indians as a community have been left weak and inefficient, because there is no tradition or organization in local areas to enable the people to work in combination or co-operation and to put forth disciplined labour or observe regular hours of work. The amount of work done by individuals or committees is therefore small or poor compared to that put forth by persons belonging to progressive trained nations. Unless working power is increased and with it production and income, there is no future for this country. There is no hope of any rise in the people's standard of living. Increase of work means increase of hours of work and disciplined labour and increase also of production and service. If every family or individual strives to increase its or his or her income, no matter how small it is, in any particular year, the income of the whole village community will profit by the enterprise. The slogan, therefore, to be placed before the local population should be—"Increase work, production, income and standard of living." This will automatically lead to make the life of the people more active and happy.

(3) By observing regular hours of daily toil, whatever be the vocation, by adhering to business hours fixed for the beginning and end of the day's labour, and by constant attention to self-education and promoting the

working capacity of head and brain, the purchasing power of the average villager will grow and the homes of even the very poor will begin to glow with happiness and good cheer.

(4) A list of some of the village industries suited for a village group is given for easy reference in Appendix I at the end of this pamphlet. Every family or individual should examine and study the list and make a suitable choice for himself with the advice of the village group committee. They may also take up any other profitable industry or occupation even though not included in the list.

(5) In collecting statistics, industrial establishments may be grouped separately under three heads, namely,

- (i) establishments employing twenty or more wage-earners,
- (ii) establishments employing five to twenty workers, and
- (iii) establishments employing less than five workers.

(6) No rural family or individual should be without some subsidiary occupation to employ its or his or her spare hours. Cottage industries like home gardening for growing vegetables, fruit and flowers, poultry keeping, spinning and hand weaving, bee-keeping, mat making, and also breeding of sheep or pigs, etc., are within the grasp of every village resident, even the very poorest. With a little enterprise numerous similar occupations can be created. Capital required for such occupations may

not ordinarily exceed Rs. 50 which very often the family could supply itself from its own resources or by obtaining a loan. Some establishments like brick and tile making may be started by partnership concerns in which, say, two or three persons may pool their resources and carry on an industry or occupation. Some industries may be large enough to be carried on as a joint stock enterprise or by co-operative methods.

(7) The more intelligent citizens in each unit area should be able to study several of these forms of industries by observing the work carried on by others in any locality within or outside the village group. There is ample choice of cottage industries even for the most apathetic villager in the list given in Appendix I.

(8) Small leaflets may be prepared for local distribution, and lectures may be given in the weekly meetings. Conferences may be arranged at intervals of three months or six months in every unit area, all with the object of increasing production and service—goods and services.

(9) Religious festivals, business fairs, harvest revels and social functions like marriages, should also be utilized for industrial propaganda.

(10) Once the scheme is brought into operation, by the perseverance of enterprising citizens or by the members of the committee in two or three years' time, the public will have gained sufficient confidence to pursue the work effectively thereafter.

10. STOCK-TAKING.—The results to be noted and recorded at the end of every year may be considered in

two stages. In the first stage information may be collected and recorded under the following heads:—

- (1) Number of industrial establishments (in the area included in the village group unit).
- (2) Capital invested.
- (3) Value of output of products.
- (4) Number of workers.

After two or three years' experience, further details may be added such as volume or quantity of products, wages paid and net returns obtained in relation to capital. Intelligent and trained young men in each village group unit should be invited to take interest in making the calculations involved in stock-taking and preparing estimates of expenditure and cost accounts.

Such young persons should also be induced to learn to estimate the aggregate production and *per capita* income in the group area.

The statement given in Appendix III may also be usefully studied in this connection. It will be found useful in village groups in which stock-taking has appreciably advanced.

11. REVIEW OF RESULTS.—The results under the first four heads mentioned in the previous paragraph are all important. They will be of incalculable value to show how any particular village group is faring in development work as compared with similar units in the neighbourhood or in outside districts. The results for each year should be recorded on a chart and exhibited in the committee's room or hall. If the figures are recorded in this

way from year to year the population will receive encouragement by the increase of employment, growth of income and many other useful results achieved. In the first instance the total production and income from industries should be recorded in the manner explained, in each village group area, for the information of the public. When some preliminary success is achieved in this way in collecting information on industries, statistics of production from agriculture may next be attempted. Agriculture is rightly regarded as a major industry in every progressive country including Great Britain. From the information thus collected the *per capita income* in every village from industries and agriculture may be separately calculated and the same from both sources also recorded. The *per capita income* will be the most convincing test of economic progress of an area from time to time.

12. DUTIES OF VILLAGE GROUP POPULATION—PARTICULARLY OF LEADERS AND EDUCATED MEN.—Some of the more important duties to be attended to by the committee and the leaders of the population are the following.

(1) Arranging for money requirements of the committee's work by collecting funds in the shape of large gifts from well-to-do inhabitants, subscriptions from persons of average means, collections in harvest time, etc.

(2) Arranging to get men trained to attend to organization, technical work, finance, etc., to operate the village group development scheme.

(3) Maintaining lists of men of resource and capacity in cities and towns in the neighbourhood willing to give a

portion of their income or time to the service of the community by taking part in this village industrialization work.

(4) Making the necessary arrangements for the first stage of operation under:—

- (a) Organization,
- (b) Equipment,
- (c) Drive, and
- (d) Review of results.

(5) Results should be judged chiefly by means of statistics.

(6) Simultaneously the people of the locality should be induced:—

- (i) To increase the work and income of each family so that there may be a substantial aggregate increase of income in the village group measured in money from year to year. Statistics should be collected from year's end to year's end or even from quarter to quarter.
- (ii) To practise thrift and save small sums of money for investment in industrial enterprises of the several descriptions referred to in an earlier part of this brochure.
- (iii) To cultivate the habit of visiting distant places where information relating to useful industries may be obtainable and bringing back the same with them for the use of the population of their own unit area. The tendency should always be to collect fresh information calculated to benefit local industries.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

The village inhabitants should be given correct information of the village group area, its deficiencies, its numerous pressing wants and the results likely to accrue by following any particular improvement plan or procedure. This brochure endeavours, within certain limits, to provide a general all-round industrial scheme for rural self-development.

As the rural population is not generally used to development work of any kind, special measures will be necessary, according to the conditions of each unit area, to induce the population to adopt and work the scheme. It is of great importance that the people should be taught and given an insight into the methods of organization to be adopted to promote individual schemes or for the development of the unit area as a whole. The aim of the proposals is to make the people in the area industry-minded, to bring into existence more and more industrial establishments and to increase the volume and value of products. If this is satisfactorily done, the income per head of population will automatically increase and the record of progress achieved will be a good test of the economic condition of the particular area.

Arrangements should be made to secure all the necessary information as explained in the text and the members of the village group committee should hold annual conferences of residents of the villages constituting the group on a suitable date and place before them a report of their work during the year. The committee may prepare for placing before such a conference two

rough abstract registers according to Table II and III given in Appendix IV to record each year's work.

Other necessary explanations may be added to make the position clear.

(i) The average annual income from industries per head of population in India is estimated at about Rs. 15. The corresponding income in the United Kingdom is probably over Rs. 700 and in the United States of America about Rs. 1,100. The smallness of income from this source accounts for the poverty and deep distress of our population and it is the duty of every right-minded Indian citizen to take vigorous steps to remedy the defect.

(ii) The number and variety of industries will depend upon the resources in labour, material, power and technical skill in the locality and, above all, on the capital available for investment.

(iii) In India, industries have not made any reasonable progress in the past, not only because Government have not actively supported them but also because there have been apathy and lack of knowledge and capacity for collective effort on the part of the rural population. Some classes of population who at present find complete occupation in industries are opposed to extension of similar benefits to their neighbours or to other poorer inhabitants. The leaders among the local population in each unit area should make a joint effort to overcome such anti-social tendencies.

(iv) In order to guide the activities of the population into fruitful channels, the All-India Manufacturers' Organization (A.-I.M.O.) is issuing small bulletins and is occa-

sionally meeting people in various parts of the country to encourage industries and industrialization. The A.-I.M.O. will welcome co-operation in this national service from leaders and enthusiastic workers in every part of the country and every section of the population.

The Organization is frequently drawing attention to recent scientific and other developments which are rapidly changing the conditions of existence. Unless people in each locality give up unprogressive habits and begin to think for themselves and increase their knowledge, skill and income, they will have no future.

The very first attempt in each local area should be to secure progress in industries. In any unit area in which there is a large proportion of educated active population, other necessary developments in addition to industrialization operations may be attempted, such as (1) Mass education, (2) Development of agriculture on modern lines, (3) Training people for team work or collective effort, etc.

But appreciable progress in industries should be achieved in the first two or three years for reasons already given in the text. The list of village industries given in Appendix I gives ample choice to all persons who are inclined to benefit by them. It may be mentioned that it is from agriculture and industries their largest income as a community will come. Some districts and even villages may find it profitable to attend almost exclusively to production either from agriculture or industries. In due course there will be established a correct balance between agriculture and industries and other services and occupations, constituting permanent im-

provements and aiding social security. The new arrangements give ample opportunities for increasing production and income in every household, thereby minimizing worry and care and bringing into existence numerous prosperous happy families in each village group area.

(v) The first thing to do under the system explained in the text is to mark off the area and population of the unit chosen, secondly, to form a committee or working agency and induce it to give its services in an honourary capacity to develop production and the wealth of the population. In this attempt industries should be given the first place. The system aims at promoting self-effort and self-improvement which should go hand in hand with industrial development. Every village group should acquire this quality in order to avert poverty and distress in the post-war era. The same system may be used later for self-improvement in other fields of employment as and when required. In Japan a similar system is used with success to develop agriculture and industries and practically for all-round development.

(vi) By working on the scheme on the lines indicated, intelligent classes of the population will acquire an increasing degree of self-confidence. Every intelligent person should give his time to the study of one or all of these subjects in some form or other. In the majority of cases practice will increase working capacity. Repetition will automatically equip people for new occupations and undertakings.

(vii) Some of the prominent citizens who have wide experience in business, municipal or other public work

and who can easily grasp the principal features of this scheme can materially help the movement by volunteering their services to one or more of village group committees. There are typical examples of such healthy spirit of service in progressive countries. In one such country the population took great pride in frequently publishing facts and figures of the progress they had made. May we not hope under similar circumstances that this spirit of social service will come into existence on an extensive scale in this country also? The people who do pioneering work in this field will crown themselves with honour and glory.

APPENDIX I

The following is the list of some of the small-scale industries and occupations adapted for selection by the families or individual members of the village land-holding classes and workmen. One or two more of them may be taken up either as a part-time occupation or as whole-time job according as there is short employment in agriculture or no employment at all. Some of them may be started and practised in the three or four ways suggested in the text.

(i) Food and Allied Industries

1. Agricultural implements, manufacture of ploughs, axes, sickles, etc.
2. Bee-keeping (apiculture), honey and bees-wax.
3. Bakery, biscuits, confectionery, cakes, etc.
4. Charcoal, firewood, etc.
5. Cultivation of vegetables and fruit (wherever possible every rural family must try to have a small vegetable and fruit garden).
6. Dairy farming—milk products such as butter, cheese, ghee, etc., and marketing the same.
7. Dehydrated fruits and vegetables—dried fruits and dried vegetables.
8. Fishes (pisciculture)—fish oils, fish curing, fish canning, dry fish, etc.
9. Food products—spices, condiments, pickles, sauces, etc.
10. Fruit canning.

11. Jaggery manufacture—gur making from sugarcane, date palm or palmyra, hand-made sugar, sugar-candy, etc.
12. Jams, jellies and preserves.
13. Livestock breeding—cattle, sheep, and pig breeding (animal husbandry).
14. Manures—oilcakes, bonemeal, farmyard manure, composts, etc.
15. Matches—match factory on a co-operative basis.
16. Meat marketing.
17. Oil pressing.
18. Paddy husking.
19. Plantation and grazing fields.
20. Provisions and oilmanstores.
21. Poultry farming—marketing eggs.
22. Rice and flour milling.
23. Salt manufacture.
24. Syrups, aerated waters, ice making, etc.

(ii) *Clothing and Allied Industries*

1. Apparel and ready-made clothing (including saris, dhotis, etc.).
2. Artificial flowers.
3. Aloe fibre extraction—palmyra, coconut fibres.
4. Bangles—glass, lac, etc.
5. Bedding, upholstery.
6. Blanket and carpet weaving.
7. Brushes.

8. Button making—out of mother-of-pearls, horns, shells, brass, etc.
9. Canvas shoes.
10. Embroidering, knitting, crochet and needlework, etc.
11. Finishing.
12. Filature.
13. Gunny making from jute, from hemp-jute canvas.
14. Hats and caps.
15. Hosiery.
16. Laces (also including shoe lace making).
17. Laundry and cleaning clothes.
18. Leather goods making—shoes, *chappals*, slippers, etc.; and tanning.
19. Linen goods.
20. Ornaments and jewellery (including bangles, combs, etc.).
21. Sacking and sail cloth.
22. Silk—sericulture or rearing of cocoons.
23. Spinning, also from *charlka*.
24. Tailoring.
25. Umbrellas and umbrella-hand making.
26. Weaving (1) cotton, (2) woollen, (3) mulberry silk, (4) tussar, (5) handloom, (6) tape, (7) jute, (8) matka, etc.
27. Woollen fabrics—woollen goods.
28. Wool clipping and grading.

(iii) *Housing and Allied Industries*

1. Bamboo work.
2. Cane furniture—also cane and basket-ware, matting, etc.
3. Candles.
4. Carpentry.
5. Carving—ivory, wood and stone carving.
6. Cement industries for village purposes—crookery, chinaware, etc.
7. Coir—coir matting, rope, etc.
8. Cutlery—hardware.
9. Furniture manufacture—cots, benches, chairs, etc., railways sleepers, poles, etc.
10. Glass articles, window screens, etc.
11. House building, various occupations connected with it (building materials—bricks and tiles, etc.).
12. Leaden goods.
13. Lime burning.
14. Lock making.
15. Maintenance of a workshop.
16. Metalware—vessels of iron, steel, copper, brass, aluminium, etc.
17. Pottery—village pottery and clay products.
18. Smithing.
19. Stoneware—grinding stones, soap stones, vessels and pots, etc.
20. Stone work.
21. Timber—timber work.

22. Tin plate goods.
23. Tin goods.
24. Trunk making.
25. Woodenware—wooden sandals, vessels, etc.
26. Wooden ships and boats.

(iv) *Miscellaneous and Unclassified*

1. Articles used in games and sports.
2. *Bidis*; also *tendu* leaves (for manufacturing of *bidis*), its curing, pressing and packing.
3. Cigarettes, cigars, etc.
4. Cotton ginning.
5. Crayons.
6. Cutlery—edge tools, files, saws, knives, etc.
7. Drugs and medicinal herbs.
8. Dry cells for electric torches.
9. Dyes—vegetable dyes and pigments.
10. Engraving on metals, etc.
11. Essential oils and scents.
12. Fire-works.
13. Fly-shuttle looms making.
14. Glass and glasswares (those not included in household industries).
15. Glue, gelatine and resins.
16. Hand-made paper and pulp.
17. Hides and skins.
18. Horticulture.
19. Images.

20. Inks, ink pads (for rubber stamps), etc.
21. *Kattha* making.
22. Lacquers, varnishes and paints.
23. Lapidary work.
25. Marbles—slate-stones, slabs (slate sheets).
24. Mats—bamboo mats, mora mats, screen-pine mats, palmyra mats, etc.
26. Metal-wares, including precious metals.
27. Mica splitting.
28. Musical instruments—stringed or reed.
29. Painting on planks and glass.
30. Pearl fishing.
31. Pencil making, lead pencils, slate and slate pencils.
32. Pith works.
33. Printing and allied—book binding and block making, etc.
34. Road and drain construction—village water supply construction and repairs.
35. Rubber goods and latex.
26. Scissors.
37. Shellac or lac—rosin and turpentine.
38. Soaps, toilet materials, tooth-powder, etc.
39. Straw, feather and hair industries.
40. Surgical instruments.
41. Tobacco (chewing and smoking), snuff, etc.; also tobacco curing, pressing and packing.
42. Toys and dolls—of wood, marble, ivory and from bones and horns, etc.

43. Travel agencies and facilities.
 44. Vehicles for land transport—bullock and horse carts, etc.
 45. Vehicles for river and lake transport—boats, rafts, etc.
 46. Watch repairing.
-

APPENDIX II

Seven Measures (7 M's) necessary to carry on an industry

The essential requirements of a modern industry may be considered under seven heads as follows:—

1. Management.
2. Money.
3. Market.
4. Motive power.
5. Machinery.
6. Men (labour).
7. Material.

These may be easily remembered as the seven M's of a modern industry.

APPENDIX III

On account of its importance the following extract is reproduced here from the booklet "District Industrialization Drive."

Summary of Points in District Organization.—The organization, required for the speedy development of industries in a district or region, may be grouped into three main divisions, and under a dozen heads, as arranged below:—

(i) *Controlling Agency*

1. District Council.
2. Executive Committee.
3. Funds.
4. Industrial Association or maintaining list of persons interested in industries.

(ii) *Equipment*

5. Statistics and staff.
6. Banking facilities.
7. Technical or vocational training.
8. Travel facilities.

(iii) *Drive*

9. Campaign to induce the people of the locality to establish industries.
10. Stock-taking—value of products.
11. Annual review and report.
12. Income per head of population.

All kinds of activities, which normally fall under District Industrial Development, are included in the twelve heads given above. This list will serve as a reminder to the District Council, its associate committees and followers in carrying on the duties of their organization.

APPENDIX IV

Note.—Table I, II and III are given here as sample forms for Village Committees to record the results of stock-taking and investigations. These tables are taken from a booklet, "Rural Reconstruction in India," published in 1931.

Table I should be filled in by the headman of the family himself or by a house-to-house inquiry conducted by the committee. This information should be maintained by the family and also by the committee. The information so collected should be kept very confidential by the committee.

Tables II and III show actual progress in a village. These tables should be preserved in the village group committee office. The same table should also be placed before the Annual Conference convened by the Village Group Committee as explained in para 11 of the text. The result of each year compared with the previous years should be exhibited on a chart hung up in the Village Group Committee's room or hall.

TABLE I.

Family Income Register.

.....Village.....Taluka.....District	for the year		
Number of Family
Name of Head of Family
Number of Persons in the Family—			
Men 2
Women 3
Children			
Boys 2
Girls 1
			<hr/> 9 <hr/>

Name of product or Source of Income	Quantity	Value	Remarks
	Mds.	Rs.	
1. Agricultural produce—			
<i>Jowar</i>	33	264	
<i>Bajri</i>	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	14	
Wheat	10	50	
Cotton .. ..	..	40	
Kadhi (fodder) ..	..	80	
All other produce ..			
2. Products of subsidiary occupations and minor industries		120	
3. Service: Other Miscel- laneous income—			
(1) Earnings from out- side the village ..		84	
(2) Earnings from within the village		..	
Total		652	

Average per family=Rs. 72.

Average per family=Rs. 72.

Note.—The figures in this schedule are taken from an actual survey of a village in the Bombay Deccan.

Table II
Village Income Register

..... Village..... Taluk..... District for the year 1929-30					
Area .. ..	..	..	..	2,018 acres	
				(of which 134 are uncultivated)	
Number of families .. ..	..	..	..	103	
Population—					
Men .. ..	..	..	..	..	159
Women .. ..	..	..	..	..	148
Children .. ..	..	..	..	..	224
Total				531	

Item	Name of products, etc.	Quantity	Value	Remarks
		Mds.	Rs.	
1.	Agricultural produce—			
	1. Cotton ..	5,724	28,812	Total income
	2. Jowar ..	9,264	17,370	Rs. 58,818
	3. Wheat ..	504	1,766	Average income
	4. Lang ..	2,912	3,368	per family—
	5. Toor ..	72	198	Rs. 571.
	6. Rice ..	96	144	Average income
	7. Wal ..	132	330	per head
	8. Tal ..	402	1,708	of family—
	9. Miscellaneous cereals ..	12	42	Rs. 111.
	10. Grass ..	1,63,000 bundles	4,080	
2.	Income from subsidiary occupations and industries. (Details to be entered here)			
3.	Service: Other miscellaneous income: Earnings from labour, carts, etc., supplied to people outside the villages. (Details to be entered here.)	..	..
Total incomes			58,818	

Note.—(1) The figures given in this table are based on a rough investigation made in Bombay, Gujrat, in connection with a Banking Enquiry.

(2) No details are given under heads 2 and 3, presumably because those sources were not investigated.

Table III

Progress Register

..... Village..... Taluk District for the year 1929-30.
 (A) Record of Progress in Income (1)

Year.	Total income of village.	Number of families.	Average income per family.	Total village popula- tion.	Income per head of popula- tion.	Remarks.
1928-29	38,735	105	368.9	515	75.2	
1929-30	42,660	111	384.3	540	79	
1930-31	53,429	117	456.6	581	91.9	
1931-32						
1932-33						

Note.—(1) The figures entered in this table are merely illustrative.

(B) Record of Progress in Education, Vocational Training and Home Discipline.

Particulars	Number	Remarks (2)
Number of Families—		
Population of Village—		
Males	
Females	
Children	
Persons able to read and write—		
Males	
Females	
Children	
Children of School age—		
Males	
Females	
Total	
Children actually attending school—		
Males	
Females	
Total	
Adults attending education institutions—		
Males	
Females	
Total	
Number of families giving attention to training in home discipline.		
Number of persons undergoing training in some occupation or profession—		
Men	
Women	
Boys	
Girls	

Note.—(2) Provision made for general education and vocational training, etc., should be entered in the "Remarks" column.

